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THE WEEKLY CLARION.

BY HAMILTON, POWER & CO.

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JACKSON, MISS.

Presbyterian General Assembly.

The General Assembly of the Presbyterian Church in the United States commenced in Memphis on Thursday last, and for the information of many of our readers who feel a special interest in the proceedings of that body, we will refer briefly to the business of the first three days.

The Assembly is composed of representatives from the forty-seven Presbyteries of the ten Synods in the Southern States. The session was inaugurated at the First Presbyterian Church—that spacious edifice being filled to repletion on the occasion. The opening prayer was offered by the Rev. Dr. Howe, Moderator of the last session, who also delivered the opening sermon from the text Zachariah iv. 6, 8, 10:

"This is the word of the Lord unto Zerubbabel, saying, not by might, nor by power, but by my Spirit, saith the Lord of Hosts. Who art thou, O great mountain? Before Zerubbabel thou shalt become a plain, and he shall bring forth the headstone thereof with shoutings, crying, grace, grace unto it. For who hath despised the day of small things? For they shall rejoice, and shall see the plummet in the hand of Zerubbabel with those seven: they are the eyes of the Lord, which run to and fro through the whole earth."

The delegates present from the Synod of Mississippi were: Rev. Dr. J. H. Rice, Rev. J. W. Phillips, Rev. F. Gillespie, Rev. J. T. Davidson, Rev. A. H. Barkley, and Ruling Elders J. P. George, J. S. Connerly, H. Bartlett, and O. Hendrick.

The Assembly having proceeded to a permanent organization, Rev. Dr. Kerr, of Memphis, was elected Moderator, and Rev. Wm. Flinn, of Memphis, Temporary Clerk.

The second day was occupied mainly in receiving and considering reports from the various Mission and Educational Boards of the Church. The report of the treasurer of publication committee shows receipts for the year by donation and sale of books, amounting to \$18,174.15, which, with the exception of a balance on hand of \$2,296.79, was appropriately expended.

A general missionary meeting was held on Monday evening, conducted by Drs. Palmer, J. L. Wilson, B. M. Smith and Dr. F. A. Ross.

The discussion which had been cut off by the special order of the day, was resumed by Dr. Miller, who again spoke a few minutes, granting that the new book of canons offered many advantages over the old one; yet, in all his researches from Calvin and Luther, down to the present time, he had found but one writer who took the grounds of the committee who had proposed the canons.

Dr. Baird did not intend to detain the Assembly by entering upon a theological discussion; but, as a member of the committee on this work, he wished to make plain some things that had, for two generations, been construed in two ways; and all the committee wished was to make the thing plain to the Church. The only difference between the old and child is that the one is entitled to the Lord's table and the other is barred, on account of unbelief; if they propose to believe they do belong to the Church.

Dr. Rice could not see the difference between one class and another of members. It is charged that we want to throw out the children—"hail them up" to the Church, and throw them out of the Church, and drive them from the pale of the Church.

THE LAND WE LOVE.—The November number of this excellent monthly reached us yesterday. It is replete with interesting matter, containing Hampton's report of the operations of his command from the 5th of June, 1864. Sketches and portraits of Bishop Polk, Northern agent of Gen. Butler's army, and of an excellent literary and

Congress and the South—Radical Views.

The Northern prints are filled with articles indicative of the future policy of the Radical party towards the people of the South, who demand equality among the States, and scorn the intolerable exactions of Congress. The St. Louis Democrat still cries for the amendments and Mr. Johnson's impeachment. It thinks an example is necessary, and that nothing will so effectually paralyze the efforts of the Administration party "as the tremendous power of impeachment." The Chicago Republican calls for the creation of ten new territories out of the "rebel States." It wants free speech, a free press, a free Christianity, free soil, and free schools for all over whom the flag of freedom (?) floats! How all this is to be done by Congress the Republican is not prepared to say, but the Tribune answers for it. Call elections for conventions in the ten reconstructed States, says the Tribune, and prescribe by act of Congress the qualifications of voters in such elections. All men, white and black, will, according to the Tribune's programme, be invited to exercise the right of suffrage, and their right to participate maintained by bayonets, if necessary. The delegates so chosen would call conventions, form constitutions, which would be submitted to the people for ratification or rejection. Then governments would be created, and Congress could pass upon them if found to be up to the radical demand in form. Greeley treating the same subject, holds a somewhat different view. He says the North will not recede from its demand for sufficient guarantees, and that the amendments may become a part of the Constitution without our ratification. His plan is for us to concede impartial suffrage—suffrage with an intelligence or property qualification—and that will render the amendment superfluous, for Mr. Greeley declares, our concession will be answered with universal amnesty by the North.

The Chicago Tribune undoubtedly foreshadows the future policy of Congress. A law will probably be passed ordering elections in the manner prescribed by that journal, but then when it comes to maintaining the right of the negroes to vote by force, the President will have something to say. He is the commander-in-chief of the army and navy by virtue of his office, and will unquestionably exercise his own judgment in protecting negroes in the right to cast their ballots. We believe as the President has already recognized us as States, he will hardly order the military to protect a territorial election; and without bayonets no such election will be held. Notwithstanding the large Radical majority in Congress, the party will encounter many difficulties in its schemes for Southern degradation, while Andrew Johnson remains in office. Turn where they will, he is found with his heel upon the constitutional landmarks; and until he is deposed for refusing to obey despotic laws—and that will be the most perilous undertaking of all—we see but little prospect of a Radical triumph over the people of the South.

In replying to Mr. Greeley's impartial suffrage proposition, we cannot better respond than in the language of the Indianapolis Journal, an able Conservative print of Indiana: Regarding negro suffrage as a high crime against free government—as a Pandora's box from which would flow innumerable and irreparable evils—we look upon the suggestions of Mr. Greeley, in this respect, with unmitigated horror. Qualified suffrage—the suffrage which rests on the basis of a superficial knowledge of letters—would prove merely the entering wedge to universal suffrage. The Government rests upon the intelligence of its voters, and whatever tends to debase the suffrage by adding such an enormous amount of ignorance, superstition and degradation to the mass of the voting population, is a crime against free government—a sapping and undermining of the very foundation of the temple of liberty. This is not all. It leads to an admixture of bloods, and the physical and moral death of the race. The Radicals may, after awhile, consummate the iniquity they are working for, and finally force negro suffrage upon the people of the South. But let us come out of the

contest with clean hands and easy consciences. Let our skirts be kept undefiled from the stain of this foul sin; and then, when in after years, the fearful consequences of radical iniquity are manifest, no shade of murdered Banquo can shake its gory locks at us, and say that we did it.

"Everything for Mississippi Now."

Such is the sentiment that concludes what we regard a well-timed article in the Vicksburg Herald of yesterday, based upon information that Gen. Wood designs issuing an order at an early day, looking to the issue of rations, through the United States Military department, to the destitute whites and blacks of this State. And this order, the Herald states, is to be predicated upon the report that there has not been a sufficiency of breadstuffs raised to support the inhabitants, and that the other crops will not yield a sufficient return to enable them to purchase supplies from abroad.

Now, it is undeniable that the season has been most unpropitious—that the crops have been short—that our prospects politically and materially do not seem very encouraging—and that there is now much destitution in our State. Indeed many are being pinched for the very necessities of life; but nevertheless we do hope that Gen. Wood—and a kind-hearted gentleman and clever officer he is—will withhold for a while at least, the generous bounties of the Freedmen's Bureau. We are poor—in fact we are hard up; but we are not yet paupers—not yet driven to the necessity to beg for our rations. Heaven will not always withhold its showers and its sunshine in their due season; and very grievously though we have erred, we are not disposed yet to believe that Providence has entirely deserted us, and turned us over indefinitely to the tender mercies of the Radicals! We have the labor, and we have the energy, and we have the soil to secure our support, and we need not the assistance of the Bureau to keep our people from starvation.

What must be the legitimate effect of this proposition for the indiscriminate distribution of rations? Will our negroes work, or will they be disposed to enter into contracts for the ensuing year, if the idea is held out that they are to be fed in idleness? Let black and white, alike, be taught the duty of earning their bread by the sweat of their brow; and if by reason of physical inability, they are unable to do so, then let the State impose the necessary taxes, and let the destitute be provided for through the Boards of Police.

When we are not able to take care of our own poor, we will not be slow in calling for help; but we protest against the questionable relief now proposed to be extended through the Bureau. The large sum now in the State Treasury, which will be augmented by the time the Legislature convenes in January, with the heavy special taxes being imposed by the several counties, together with the generous disposition of our people who are able to give, will, we hope, prove sufficient to meet the pressing wants of the really indigent, of whatever color. But if a freedman or a freeman who is able, will not work, let him starve or be dealt with as a vagrant. We want no drones in our hive now. We must work out our own material reconstruction. Let every one do his share, and "let everything be for Mississippi now."

The election of John Morrissey to Congress from one of the New York city districts, has elicited some comments not very complimentary to the celebrated pugilist; and the Chicago Republican even goes so far as to demand that Congress shall insult the large constituency that elected John to represent it, by ejecting him from the House. That game will hardly win. John will take his seat, and will be fully as good a representative—and no doubt far more honest, than many who will surround him. We hope that as John is an excellent expounder of the Constitution, he will keep his Radical friends within the ring.

If our fastidious young friend, O'Callahan, of the Summit Commercial, will agree to attend the next Press Convention, we promise to use our efforts in having created for his special benefit, the office of Special Expounder of French quotations and Critic-Extraordinary to Abnegate Pitt.

Another Roll of Crime.

Chas. Meneke got in a difficulty with Chas. Barkers, a few days ago in Cincinnati, and stabbed him severely in the face.

Two negroes have been arrested in Detroit, Michigan, for murdering a white man named August Schurz. One of them struck him a blow on the head with the butt of a gun. When he fell, the murderers beat him about the head with the lock of the gun, cutting open the scalp; and, so powerful were the blows given, that the butt of the gun was shattered to pieces, and the barrel bent. His wife was an accomplice, and one of the black scoundrels passed the night in the dead man's bed.

A short time ago a murderous assault with a razor was committed by a negro on three white citizens, of Hudson, New York, inflicting a serious wound on one of the party. The negro was arrested, but subsequently made his escape.

Wm. Simpson committed suicide in New York Monday by taking laudanum.

One United States soldier killed another in Charleston, on the night of the 9th inst. The object of the murder was robbery. It is said that the murderer dogged his victim, who was somewhat in liquor, for the purpose of obtaining money, which he knew was in his possession, and that, not being able to get it in any other way, he killed him.

At Fort Ellsworth, Kansas, on Sunday evening, two brick masons named Brown and Merwin, had a quarrel which resulted in the former shooting the latter, killing him almost instantly. Merwin, as he fell, struck Brown with a knife, from the effects of which he died on Monday. Merwin was buried on Monday and Brown on Tuesday.

In St. Louis, on Friday of last week, Frank Smith plunged a knife into the side of Gilbert Patterson, inflicting a dangerous wound.

In Pulaski, Tennessee, the other day, two freedmen got into a quarrel, when one struck the other on the head with an axe and killed him.

A frail girl of Milwaukee named Jennie Stone attempted to end her existence on Sunday last by taking morphine. A physician was sent for who succeeded in restoring her to consciousness and destroying the effects of the drug.

On Monday last a gardener residing in the town of Milwaukee, named August Reinhard, committed suicide by shooting himself in the mouth.

A personal altercation occurred between two gentlemen at Henryville, Clark county, Kentucky, the other day, in which one of them drew a pistol and shot the other through the body just below the left shoulder.

On Saturday last, at Salem, Indiana, a most brutal and unprovoked assault was made by a man named Trueblood upon a man named Barnett. Trueblood was armed with a big stone, with which he beat Barnett over the head in a terrible manner.

John Smith, a journeyman carpenter, committed suicide in Philadelphia last week, by cutting his throat with a razor. He almost severed the windpipe and jugular vein.

A sailor named Wm. Smith, came very near choking his wife to death in Chicago, last Thursday, because she would prepare him something to eat.

Larry Coffin, a notorious desperado and murderer, who had served two terms in the Auburn prison for manslaughter and assault with a deadly weapon, was shot dead by James Hamilton, at the residence of the latter, at Auburn, New York, on Tuesday morning last. Coffin was trying to break into the house of Hamilton, and the latter shot him in self-defense.

J. D. Williams, living near St. Paul, Minnesota, was murdered and robbed by two highwaymen on the 4th inst.

In New York, Friday evening, an angry discussion took place between Frank Buzner and George Weikler, which resulted in Weikler stabbing the former in the breast. Caroline Felter, who was living with Buzner, was likewise stabbed.

In Manchester, Iowa, on the 8th, J. W. Myers deliberately shot his wife, child and mother-in-law, and then cut his own throat from ear to ear.

One freedman shot another in the arm, severely, at the plantation of Col. Redmond, near Liberty, Texas, on the 27th ult. Six days after the shooting, the unlucky freedman amputated his wounded right arm with a razor in his left hand, and was doing well.

Ben Powell, an old policeman of Louisville, has been arrested for poisoning his wife.

A. W. Tatum, of Oak Hall, Virginia, was murdered with an axe, on the night of the 23d ult., in his own kitchen. A negro man has been arrested as the murderer, and the wife of the deceased as an accomplice.

On Wednesday night, the 24th ult., a negro woman living on Mr. George Harris' farm, near Aaron's Run, in Lexington county, Ky., was murdered while in bed. Her husband, whom it is thought, was to have been the victim, escaped.

Y TELEGRAPH.

REPORTED EXPRESSLY FOR THE CLARION.

NEW YORK, Nov. 17.—Gold 42. Cotton dull, with a decline of 1/4, on account of the fall in gold. Middling 33 3/8.

WASHINGTON, Nov. 17.—The President's Message is nearly completed. A portion of it was read to the cabinet yesterday. He is urged to recommend universal amnesty and partial suffrage, but is understood to adhere to his formerly expressed conviction.

LONDON, Nov. 16.—The Morning Herald, a government organ, urges the arbitration of the questions pending between Great Britain and the United States. The United States consul publishes a letter explaining the agreement between the American government and Frazier, Trenholm & Co. He says that the title of the United States to all Confederate property is therein fully recognized, and said property is subject to legal claims for advances.

LIVERPOOL, Nov. 16.—Sales of cotton today, 10,000 bales at 14d.

NEW ORLEANS, Nov. 17.—Cotton is steady; sales 2,400 bales; Middling 31 3/8. Sugar dull; Fair 19 1/2. Inferior Molasses 50. Prime 70 1/2. Flour dull and declining; Superfine 8 1/2. Extra 9 1/2. Corn is in demand at \$1 3/4. Oats firm at 65. Hay is in fair demand. Pork is dull at \$30. Bacon 12. Shoulders 15. Clear sides 16. Lard 14 1/2. Whiskey dull at \$2 40. Gold, 43 1/2.

NEW YORK, Nov. 17.—A dispatch from Toronto says that Mr. McKenzie, counsel for the Fenians, will apply on Monday to the Court of the Queen's Bench or Common Pleas, for a new trial for the Fenians under sentence of death.

The case of Lieut. Braine, of the Confederate army, charged with piracy, has gone over to the next term of the New York Court.

Cotton steady. Sales today 1,800 bales, at 23 1/2. Gold 41 1/2.

BALTIMORE, Nov. 17.—The horse fair was very largely attended today. Gen. Grant and Gen. Joe Johnston were present and exchanged greetings.

WASHINGTON, Nov. 20.—A public meeting of whites and blacks was held here last evening to consider the suffrage question. It was addressed by Senator Harlan and other orators, including one black man. Harlan expressed the belief that if Congress was petitioned for impartial suffrage there would be no difficulty in the passage of a law for that purpose.

BALTIMORE, Nov. 20.—The President arrived here this morning to attend the Masonic display. He is the guest of Gov. Swann.

PORTLAND, ME., Nov. 20.—The Hibernal from Liverpool has arrived. A number of Cabinet counsils had been held in London. The Times says they can hardly be on the subject of reform.

NEW YORK, Nov. 20.—Gold 41 1/2. Exchange 91.81. Cotton firm at 34 3/4. Five tenths of 1862 are quoted at 10 1/4; of 1861 at 10 1/2; of 1860 at 10 1/4; new issue 10 1/4; ten-thirties 10 1/4; seven-thirties, first series, 10 1/4; second series, 10 1/4.

NEW ORLEANS, Nov. 20.—Cotton unchanged; sales 900 bales; low middling 31 3/8; receipts for four days 12,500 bales against 13,900 for a corresponding period last week. Exports for four days 4,000 bales. Gold 42.

The great event of the day has been the opening of the first Louisiana State Fair at the Fair Grounds. Over thirty thousand people were present. Mozart's "Don Giovanni" was sung by over fifty artists, and a grand orchestra was in attendance at the celebration of the Centennial Grand Mass by the Most Rev. Bishop Olin.

The regular opening ceremonies began with prayer by the Rev. Bishop Wilmer, assisted by his Protestant Episcopal clergy. Addresses were then made by Isaac N. Marks, Esq., President of the Association, and by Judge W. M. Burwell, in English, and Judge Victor Burthe, in French.

Immense quantities of machinery and implements are on the ground and more arriving; also horses, horned cattle and other improved stock. It promises to be a stirring point of a new era of unexampled prosperity to the Southwest.

NEW YORK, Nov. 20.—Cotton active.—Sales 1400 hundred bales. Flour very dull. Wheat firm. Corn firm. Mixed western 1 1/2. Beef and pork heavy and irregular. Lard heavy. Whiskey dull. Sugar quiet. Gold 41.

BALTIMORE, Nov. 20.—The Masonic display in this city today was very grand and imposing. Several visiting delegations participated in the ceremonies. President Johnson, in full regalia, appeared on the portico in front of the residence of Gov. Swann, and reviewed the procession. He afterwards, accompanied by Gov. Swann, proceeded to where the corner stone of the New Masonic Temple was being laid, and took a position on the grand stand. It is estimated that five thousand persons were in the line.

ALBANY, N. Y., Nov. 20.—The Woman's Rights Convention met here this morning. Lucy Stone, Mrs. Stanton, Parker, Pittsburg, and Fred Douglass were among the prominent delegates present. The usual resolutions consequent upon such gatherings, were adopted.

PARIS, Nov. 20.—It is said that M. Montier, French Minister, is preparing a note on the Mexican question, which it is understood will be conciliatory toward the United States and will not object to the recognition of the Juarez Government.

Preparations for the expedition of Rome by the French troops will be finally completed on the 25th.

St. Petersburg, Nov. 20.—A proposition has been introduced in House to authorize the negotiation of forty millions of roubles.

The Man who Getteth on a Spree.

The following, from the Richmond Examiner, may possibly have some application in this latitude:

There is a class of men of peculiar habits in every community, not only in the populous city but in the quiet and peaceful country village, whose hearts are open to generous impulses and whose minds are not unfrequently endowed with genius, at whom the Pharisee points the finger of scorn, and for whose short comings and failings society in general has but little sympathy. We allude to the habitual spree—the man who getteth up betimes in the morning and cock-tail, and repeatheth the dose an indefinite number of times, until his brain whirls, his legs refuse their office, and he sinketh down on the soft side of the pavement, a helpless victim to the wiles of Bourbon or needle gun whiskey, as the case may be. Such men often keep sober for many weeks, and then under the influence of the times, fancied misfortune, or a well filled purse, think they may venture to take one drink. It will dispel care, raise the spirits, and set them on their feet again. The drink is taken, and this drink begetteth an appetite for another. The spirits begin to rise, and a happy feeling of prosperity warms up the heart. The devotee of John Barleycorn has commenced his practice at the far in earnest. A party of jolly fellows come in, and he treated and is treated in return. His little pile of currency becomes small by degrees and beautifully less. So long as it lasts he is generous, and never lacks for a friend to join him in a drink. Finally his legs begin to get drunk, but his brain is clear. He knows what he is about, and will stop when he has got enough. Another drink, and another, until a search of the innermost recesses of his pocket fails to bring to light another drink. He asks the barkeeper for credit. "We don't do business in that way," is the ready reply. By this time he is pretty drunk all over, staggering out, and falling into some friendly doorway, sinks into the arms of nature's sweet restorer, balmy sleep. If he happens to escape the notice of the vigilant policeman, he awakes at a late hour of the night, minus hat and shoes, which have been taken possession of by some wayfarer whose necessities doubtless drove him to the act. Hatless and shoeless he goes to his lodgings, and after a troubled sleep wakes up with a burning thirst. He has no money, but must have a drink and he gets it. In fact, a man can manage by shrewd engineering to get whiskey when he can't get anything else. The experiments of the previous day are repeated, and kept up, perhaps, for a week, when the little chap becomes sick, takes medicine, sees the folly of his course, makes marvellous resolutions, and swears he will never touch another drop. And, generally speaking, he never does—until the next time. Upon the least rising or sinking of the mercury in the mental thermometer, he is off again, showing that fair promises, like piecrust, are easily broken.

There are many young men in Richmond, of excellent business qualifications, who will doubtless recognize their own daguerreotype in the picture we have drawn. It is this class who ought never to taste a drop. Your old sonker can take his regular drams with no immediate perceptible effect; but it tells on him in time, and the man with the poker gets after him, sooner or later. But the young man who has acquired a habit of sipping can never drink without getting drunk, whereby he loses the confidence of his employer, plunges his family into the depths of woe, and finally becomes an outcast from society and the associate of bachelors and vagabonds. And, having brought him to this level, we close our brief sermon on the man who getteth on a spree.

"He is very certain to do so hereabouts."

WHAT WRITINGS REQUIRE STAMPS.

The following information will prove valuable to business men generally, and should be kept for reference:

1st. Instruments of writing dated before October 1, 1862, do not require a stamp.

2d. Those dated between August 1, 1862, and August 1, 1864, may be stamped either before or after use by the Court, Registrar or Recorder.

3d. Those dated August 1, 1864, and more than twelve months old, may be stamped before a United States Collector, without payment of the penalty of \$50.

4th. Those dated after August 1, 1864, and more than twelve months old, can be stamped upon the payment of the penalty of \$50.

And every assignment of a note, which assignment is made since October 1, 1862, without regard to the date of the note, is to be stamped as an agreement, namely: five cents—no matter how small or large the note may be.

All persons having notes unstamped should have them stamped at once. A receipt for money or property over \$20, no matter what the amount, only requires a two cent stamp.

Home at Eventide.

Come, draw the curtains closer,
And shut the open door.
For evening is a come at home,
Day's busy cares are o'er.

The brightly blazing fire,
But speaks of warmer cheer,
From hearth that love, while faces glow,
And night-lights are here.

The little lisping rattle,
Climbs up to father's chair,
Who seems more dear than ever now,
He's sure of welcome there.

The older boy, with honest pride,
Tells of his school well done,
While father, with still greater pride,
Regards his noble son.

There is a little ray that
With its golden glow,
Which modestly she puts aside,
The Mother, our youngest girl.

And one to whom no new gown,
Her mother's image-fair,
Who seems more dear than ever now,
No soon to claim another's care.

The gentle mother's tender eye
Peers from her seat to see,
As if to make each love one feel
Home is a sacred place.

The clock has struck—on hushed knee
We sit—Thou dost answer prayer,
That when Thou wastest Thy "jewels up,"
Thou'lt find one of us there.

A LOUISIANA HEROINE.—Some time about midnight, Thursday, Mrs. Cushman was aroused by the barking of the dog in her yard. Getting out of bed and seizing a repenter which was at the head of her bed, she was awaiting developments when the noise of whispering was heard. In a few seconds of force were being made at three different windows to burst open the blinds. Mrs. C. twice endeavored to discharge the repenter through one of the blinds, but it refused to fire. Della, a little daughter, nine years old, had in the meantime been aroused, and she had gathered the other of the two repeaters which had been placed at the head of the bed. While her mother was exchanging her refractory weapon for a shotgun which was in the room, little Della had taken her stand at one of the windows. They were too slow for little Della; so, forcing the muzzle between the folding blinds, and guessing at her aim, she fired. The robber had received his reward. Groans and mutterings took the place of busy preparations to rob and probably outrage a peaceable family. The robbers gathered around their wounded companion and bore him off. It is not known whether dead or alive. Unfortunately it is not known who the robbers were; even their color is unknown. How many mothers can boast of a daughter the equal of little Della Cushman?—Monroe Telegraph.

DISTRESSING ACCIDENT.—On Tuesday evening an accident of a horrible nature occurred at the house of Mrs. Martha Davis, a widow, in Pittsburg. It appears that Miss Jennie Davis, an interesting young lady of some seventeen years of age, was pulling down a lamp filled with coal oil, which depended from the ceiling, preparatory to extinguishing it for the night. By some means or other the fastening gave way, and the lamp fell, striking the girl upon the breast, and exploding. She was immediately enveloped in flames, and ere assistance arrived, was horribly burned about the neck, breast and shoulders. She lingered in great agony until the following day.

A CONTRIBUTION FROM MRS. JEFFERSON DAVIS TO THE WASHINGTON AND LEE ASSOCIATION.—We announce with extreme gratification and pleasure, that Mrs. Jefferson Davis has presented to the Washington and Lee Association, through Mrs. Dr. Farrar, of this city, an elegant and costly set of French jewels, to be disposed of as the Association may decide for its benefit.

This tribute from Mrs. Davis, in this, the necessitous hour of her own and husband's affliction, stamps her as the noblest of her sex, and the gift will be cherished and prized more highly for the gift-maker and the memories that cluster about the jewels, than for the intrinsic value of the jewels themselves, though they are quite costly. The jewels will form one of the chief attractions of the fair of the Washington and Lee Association, to be held in this city in May next.—Norfolk Virginian.

The following definition of the rights of woman is given in a Vermont paper: "To love her lord with all her heart, and her baby as herself, and to make good bread."

On the 12th inst., at the Catholic Church, in Jackson, by Rev. Father Robert, M. JOHN MCKIN, ALICE MCKIN, daughter of Henry McKin, of this city.

May they live long, as the union of wedded love, and when the King of Heaven, proclaims that their days have been drawn unto the utmost date, be able to look back upon a useful and well spent life.

What is the world to them?
The present, the pleasure, and the love alone all;
While each other clasp, whatever day
High feast of love and love's heart's joy with
With, golden hours, and love's heart's joy with
The richest bounty of heaven's love.

At Enterprise, Miss. Nov. 12d, 1866, at the residence of Judge Polk, by Rev. H. C. Harris, M. L. W. S. W. A. L. and Miss CORNELIA W. H. H. H.

Executrix's Notice.

WHEREAS, at the November term, 1866, of the Probate Court of Hinds county, the undersigned was appointed Executrix of the last will and testament of Benjamin Webb, deceased; Now this is to notify all persons having claims against said decedent, to present them to the undersigned within the period prescribed by law, or they will be forever barred.
MARGARET WEBB,
Executrix.